

primaries with the internal area to second median branch shining silvery white; costa crossed by blackish oblique streaks, indicating the commencement of the lines and stripes of the upper surface; submarginal stripe present but more lunulate than above, with an arched series of four black pupils to the costal lunules: secondaries with the basi-abdominal half white, the abdominal areole pearly; a black spot at end of cell and a group of eight separated by the interno-median fold: body whitish; tibiæ brownish, with darker expansions.

Expanse of wings 46 millim.

Hab. Gaboon.

Type in Coll. Holland.

XXXIV.—On the Noctuid Genera allied to *Hypætra* of Guenée. By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

THE genera allied to *Hypætra* have hitherto been in the utmost confusion, M. Guenée having first produced it, not only by associating differing structures under the same name, but by placing closely allied genera under distinct families. As a matter of fact *Hypætra* and its allies are best placed in the Ophiusidæ of authors (which will take the name of Dysgoniidaë), and will stand between *Chrysorithrum* and *Trigonodes*.

Genus AVATHA, Walk.

Avatha, Walk. Lep. Het. xiii. p. 1106.

This genus will include the bulk of the species hitherto included in *Hypætra* and *Anereuthina*, from which they differ in having the third joint of the palpi placed at an obtuse angle to the second instead of in a line with it, and in their somewhat less dilated hind legs; in the pattern of their anterior wings they differ in the less undulated transverse lines and the greater tendency to produce black patches. The type of *Avatha* is *A. includens*. The species in the British Museum are:—

1. *Avatha includens*.

Avatha includens, Walker, Lep. Het. xiii. p. 1107. n. 1 (1857).

Ceylon. B. M.

Our specimen, although not corresponding with Walker's description, was identified by Mr. Moore, who had examined the type in Mr. Saunders's collection from India.

2. *Avatha trigonifera*.

♀. *Hypætra trigonifera*, Walker, Lep. Het. xiv. p. 1411. n. 4 (1857).

♂. *Hypætra complacens*, Walker, l. c. p. 1414. n. 8 (1857).

Ceylon and Java. Types in B. M.

I am not satisfied that this is more than a variety of *A. includens*. We have specimens from Java and the Nilgiris of what may be a variety of this species, but in which the pale belt across the primaries terminates just above the submedian vein, its inferior extremity being defined by a black line emitted from the black patch terminating the dark subbasal band.

3. *Avatha curvifera*.

♀. *Hypætra curvifera*, Walker, Lep. Het. xiv. p. 1412. n. 5 (1857).

♂. *Ophiusa frontalis*, Walker, l. c. p. 1434. n. 33 (1857).

Achæa expectans, Walker, l. c. xv. p. 1827 (1858).

Ceylon, India, Nilgiris. Types in B. M.

The types differ in nothing beyond size and depth of colour, *H. curvifera* being the darkest, *A. expectans* the smallest, and *O. frontalis* the palest and largest.

4. *Avatha tepescens*.

Athyрма tepescens, Walker, Lep. Het. xiv. p. 1417. n. 5 (1857).


Penang. Type in B. M.

5. *Avatha bubo*.

Athyрма bubo, Hübner, Zutr. exot. Schmett. figs. 633, 634.

Hypætra condita, Walker, Lep. Het. xiv. p. 1413. n. 7 (1857).

Java (Hübner); Ceylon and Nilgiris. In B. M.

We have a species from Borneo very closely related to this, but I think distinct; it is decidedly larger, and the black subbasal band across the primaries is widened into a broad, internally deeply indented belt edged with silvery whitish; the centre of the wing is occupied by a white band bounding the aforesaid belt externally and shading into olive-green below the second median branch; on the inner margin beyond this band is a reversed comma-shaped black spot, thus , and the submarginal area is more lilacine and shows no trace of the zigzag submarginal stripe; the fringe of secondaries is uniform, having no white anal patch, and the head, collar, and tegulæ are ferruginous. Expanse of wings 59 millim.

This species may be called *Avatha pulcherrima*.

HYPÆTRA, Guen.

Hypætra, Guen. Noct. iii. p. 259.

Hypætra noctuoides.

Hypætra noctuoides, Guen. Noct. iii. p. 259. n. 1686 (1852).

Java, Moulmein, N. India, Silhet. Type in B. M.

This and *Anereuthina* are nearly allied genera, having a very robust appearance; in the latter genus, however, the posterior tibiæ are more broadly fringed and the thorax is more humped in front; probably as other species are received it will be found impossible to keep them separate. *Hypætra lilach* of Guenée is unknown to me (Walker and others have called it *H. lilacii*).

ANEREUTHINA, Hübn.

Anereuthina, Hübn. Zutr. exot. Schmett. ii. p. 23.

Anereuthina renosa.

Anereuthina renosa, Hübn. Zutr. exot. Schmett. figs. 325, 326.

Java. In B. M.

This in its pattern reminds one of *Maxula unistrigata*.

ATHYRMA, Hübn.

This genus has hitherto been a muddle of species belonging to several allied genera. They are easily separable by the palpi alone, those of *Athyрма* having a long slender third joint; but in the males of this genus the costa is swollen and embossed before the centre and they have very fine and short ciliations to their antennæ.

Athyрма adjutrix.

Phalæna-Noctua adjutrix, Cramer, Pap. Exot. iii. p. 144, pl. cclxxii. figs. E, F (1782).

Athyрма dormitrix, Guen. Noct. iii. p. 263. n. 1692 (1852).

Brazil, Pará, Tapajos. In B. M.

PSEUDATHYRMA, gen. nov.

Allied to the preceding, but the sigilla on the costa of the males replaced by a large embossed patch within the cell of the primaries, which on the under surface is glazed and tufted; the secondaries with a similar embossed brand on the external area below the second subcostal branch, the veins

being somewhat curved to accommodate it ; antennæ minutely and delicately fasciculated.

Type *Pseudathyrma complens* (*Hypætra complens*, Walk.).

1. *Pseudathyrma complens*.

Hypætra complens, Walker, Lep. Het. xiv. p. 1415. n. 10 (1857).

Sumatra. Type in B. M.

2. *Pseudathyrma stigmata*.

Hypætra stigmata, Moore, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 610.

Andamans. Type in B. M.

Of these two species we only possess male examples.

The following genus greatly resembles the preceding, but actually belongs to the Heliothidæ.

BANIANA, Walk.

Baniana, Walker, Lep. Het. xv. p. 1843.

This genus is characterized by a somewhat slender body, often with the collar black, as in *Toxocampa* of the Trifidæ ; the antennæ are ciliated, the palpi erect, with a comparatively short third joint. It will include *Baniana luteiceps*, = *Hydrelia semilugens*, *B. mexicana*, *B. significans*, *B. projiciens*, *Poaphila suggesta*, and *Hypætra biangulata*. I need not occupy space by giving full references to these species, nearly the whole of which are described in Walker's 'Catalogue.'

XXXV.—*Description of a new Species of Helix of the Subgenus Plectopylis.* By Lieut.-Col. H. H. GODWIN-AUSTEN, F.R.S. &c.

Helix (Plectopylis) Fultoni, sp. n.

Exact locality unknown. Khasi Hills?

Shell sinistral, keeled, widely umbilicated, subglobosely discoidal ; colour pale ochraceous ; sculpture a fine close flaxy epidermal striation, with four lines of long hairs arranged upon the periphery of the body-whorl—two closely adjacent